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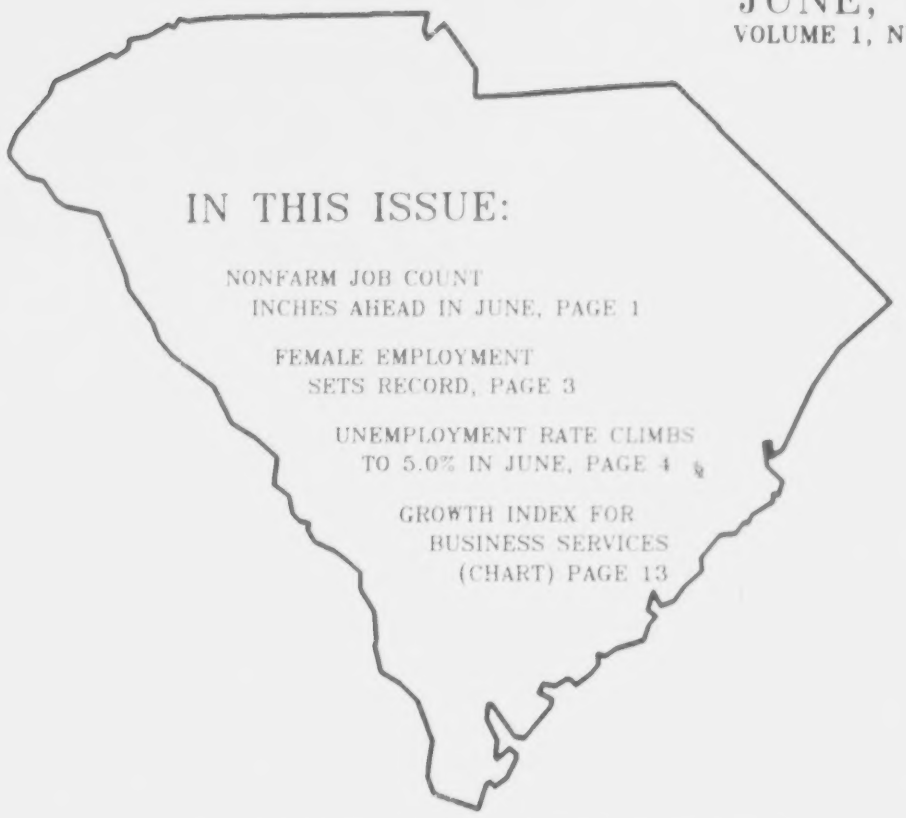
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

JUNE, 1989
VOLUME 1, NUMBER 5



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JOB COUNT INCHES AHEAD IN JUNE

SEASONALITY SETS THE STANDARD

Nonfarm employment advanced to 1,515,900 in June, a figure 3,700 greater than the previous month and 56,400 higher than a year ago. June's level represented an all-time high, the third consecutive month a new mark had been set. Record highs were seen in five of seven major industries, as strong seasonal gains in the private sector more than offset seasonal losses in government.

PRIVATE SECTOR KEYS EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION

The private sector's assault on the record book continued to be led by trade and services, which rose 3,900 and 2,400, respectively. Eating and drinking places accounted for more than one half the increase in trade, while business services, membership organizations, and hotels and other lodging places fueled the latter. Many of these new positions involved students, and were only temporary in nature, lasting only as long as the tourist season. The one exception to this trend was business services. This industry had one of the highest growth rates of any group over the year at 11.7%. Many of the new employees in this area are normally located in the temporary market, a field which is expected to grow at a rapid pace for many years. Despite the largest one-month increase in a year, building activity continued to chug along at a slow pace. Over the twelve months, construction grew at a 1.8% rate. Much of this sluggishness could be attributed to higher interest rates. But now that many banks appear to be ready to ease the cost of borrowing, construction should pick up in the latter half of the year. Posting a second consecutive monthly gain, factory employment advanced to 384,200. Upturns were seen in both durables and nondurables, which rose 500 and 300, respectively. An increase of 300 in machinery, except electrical provided the boost for durables, while an identical gain in paper and allied products was responsible for much of the jump in the soft-good division. Textile mill products, falling 200, was one of only two manufacturing groups reporting downturns. The other group was transportation equipment, which slipped 100 over the month. Finance, insurance, and real estate rose 700 over the month to 68,400, establishing another record high. The first six months of 1989 showed gains totalling

PRIVATE SECTOR KEYS EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION (Continued)

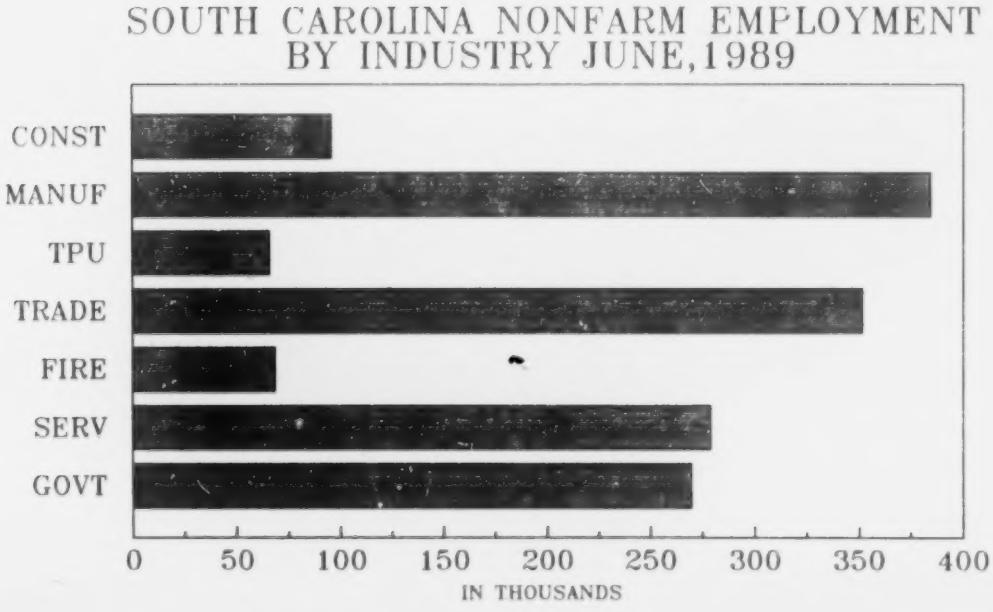
3,400, a far cry from the last half of 1988 when employment lost 900 positions. Another all-time high was registered in transportation and public utilities; which increased 500 to 65,800 in June. Leading this advance was the trucking and warehousing industry, which was 300 higher than in the previous month. This group rose 8.4% between June, 1988 and June, 1989, establishing itself as a hot growth area.

WITH SCHOOL OUT, EMPLOYEES DECLINE

Employment in the public sector dropped 6,300 as seasonal losses in education were more than enough to offset seasonal hiring in other municipalities. State education lost 4,800 positions, while local schools let 4,000 employees go. The overwhelming majority of these jobs were nonfaculty personnel not on twelve-month contracts, such as bus drivers, work-study personnel, and janitorial staff. Local government other than education reported the largest increase, rising 1,900. Much of this advance was due to seasonal hiring of students. Other state government and federal government recorded minor increases.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT PREDICTED TO SLIP IN JULY

Nonfarm payrolls should fall to the lowest levels of the year as most schools close for the summer. Other major industries will also be sluggish, with trade and services the two best bets to register any substantial growth.



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment in June rose 700 to an all-time high of 714,700. This was the second consecutive month of record high employment, with the private sector providing the growth. Private employers added 4,700 workers during the month but this expansion was largely offset by the seasonal decline in educational employment in the public sector.

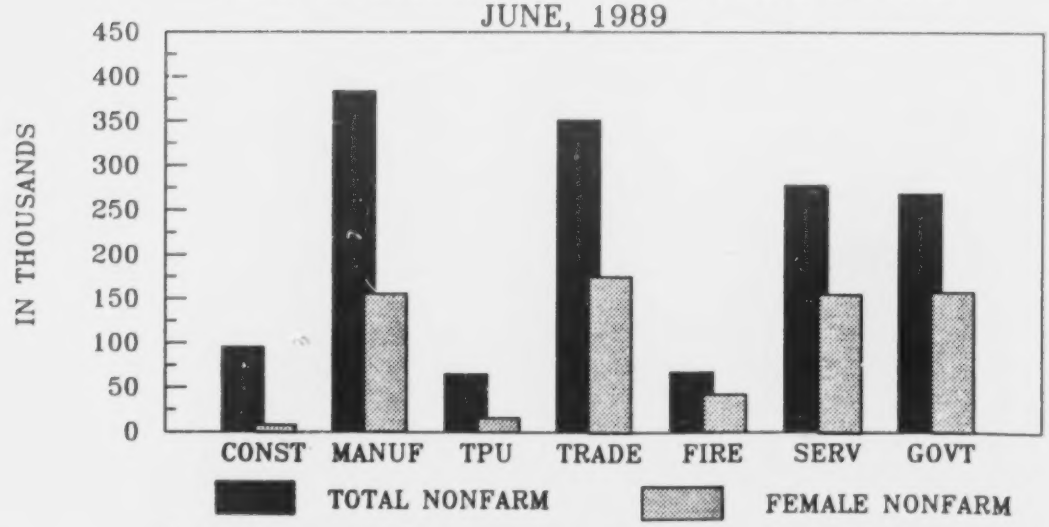
In the private sector, all major industries experienced growth during the month as trade (+2,200) and services (+900) responded to seasonal activities. Within trade, retailers added 2,000 additional females and wholesalers hired 200. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+600), still under the influence of tourism, fueled the expansion. Manufacturing reported increased employment of 600 with durable and nondurable goods rising 200 and 400, respectively. Moderate gains were also registered in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); transportation and public utilities (+300); and construction (+200).

The public sector, responding to the end of the school year at state colleges and local schools, was down 4,000 to 159,600 in June. Females employed in state and local government declined 2,000 and 2,100, respectively. Positive movements in non-educational local (+1,000) and state (+300) government helped to ease the overall decline.

The federal job count was also up 100 for the month. Compared to the year-ago figure of 686,400, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was up 28,300 during June.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

JUNE, 1989



Note: The above graph displays nonfarm female employment levels in relation to total nonfarm employment levels.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 3.7% to 5.0% in June. This rate represented 87,700 jobless individuals, an increase of 23,900 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1989

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,759,400	1,724,900	1,696,800	1,724,000	1,703,500	1,661,400
Total Employment	1,671,700	1,661,100	1,618,200	1,645,300	1,641,000	1,591,800
Total Unemployment	87,700	63,800	78,600	78,700	62,500	69,600
Unemployment Rate	5.0	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	244,520	239,720	232,800	247,220	244,090	238,060
Total Employment	233,490	231,700	223,130	237,910	237,260	230,230
Total Unemployment	11,030	8,020	9,670	9,310	6,830	7,830
Unemployment Rate	4.5	3.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	3.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	355,470	347,790	338,340
Total Employment	341,880	337,910	326,560
Total Unemployment	13,590	9,880	11,780
Unemployment Rate	3.8	2.8	3.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	125,569	123,196	123,028	124,102	123,610	121,524
Total Employment	118,719	117,039	116,209	117,541	117,215	115,001
Total Unemployment	6,850	6,156	6,819	6,561	6,395	6,523
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to advances in the private sector, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 700 to 198,900 during June. The private sector experienced an overall gain of 1000 jobs. Trade (+600) reported the largest monthly increase, with the retail sector accounting for approximately 83% of the overall upturn. The growth in the service industry can be attributed to seasonal influences. Employers in manufacturing picked up additional workers, a jump which stemmed entirely from durable goods. Positive movement was also observed in construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The sole decliner in the private sector was transportation and public utilities, which resulted mainly from a drop in water transportation, more specifically stevedoring. Government, at 53,400, was down 300 positions. State government was responsible for the total loss, due primarily to the closing of schools for summer vacation and the exiting of nonfaculty personnel. However, federal and local government climbed.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

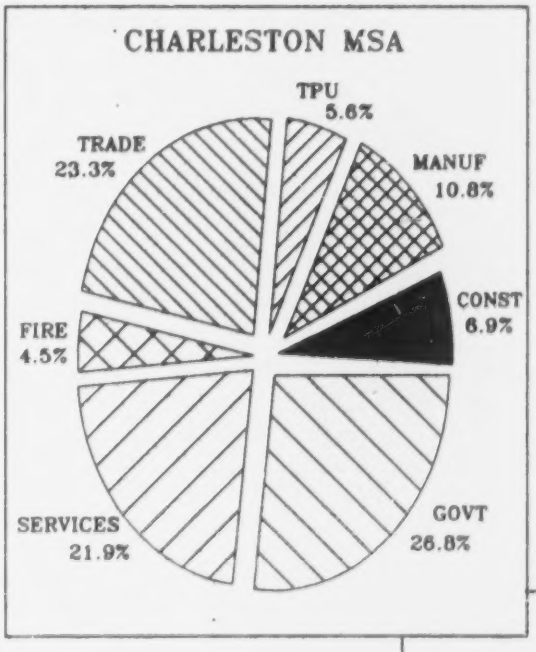
Nonfarm employment in the Columbia area fell 700 to 234,700 in June as seasonal losses in education overshadowed moderate gains within the private sector. When compared with the year-ago level, employment rose 6,500. The public sector job count stood at 63,800, a drop of 1,700 from May. The entire decline was centered in state and local government, with the overwhelming majority located in schools. Despite this seasonal descent, government employment was 3,500 higher than June, 1988, a growth rate of 5.8%, marking the public sector as the most vibrant industry in the Columbia area over the past year. Leading the sluggish growth within the private sector was manufacturing, which rose 300 over the month. Increased building activity pushed construction 200 higher, while seasonal gains added 200 new jobs to the service count. All other major industries recorded upturns of 100 each.

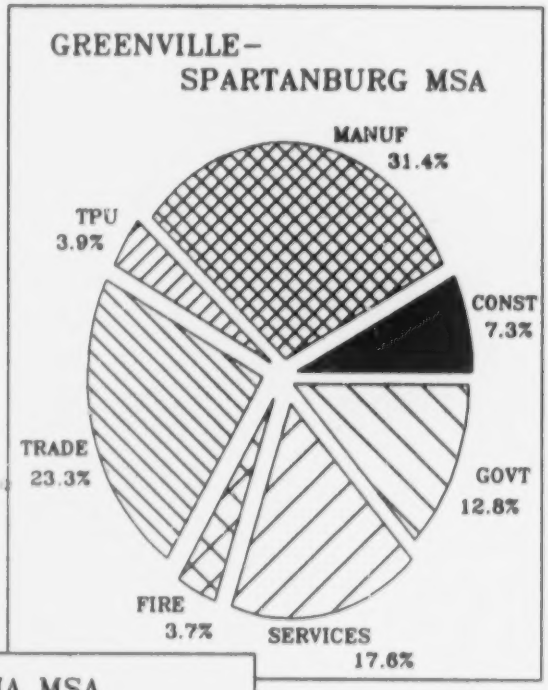
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METRO-POLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

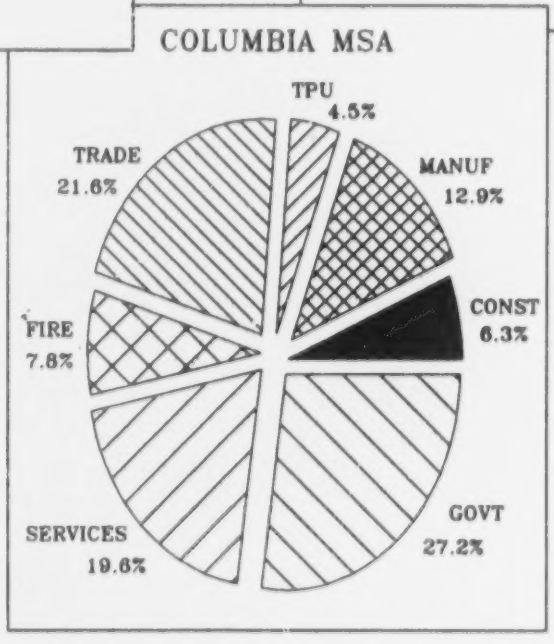
The number of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 900 over the month and 9,100 above June, 1988. The rise in employment was attributed to a 1,400 gain in the private sector. A total of 700 construction workers were added, as all industry groups reported increases. Influenced primarily by a 300 upturn in the retail sector, trade employment registered a 400 gain over the month. The manufacturing industry realized the third largest advance with the addition of 300 workers. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase. Other industries gaining positions in June were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The level of employment in services moved down 300 as a result of seasonal educational losses. Pushed downward by declines in the state and local sectors, government employment dropped from 42,300 in May to 41,800 in June. The local government industry group posted a 400 downturn in employment, while state government decreased 100. Jobs in the federal industry group was unchanged from a level of 2,000 the previous month.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY METROPOLITAN AREA JUNE, 1989

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)







NOTE: The percentages above may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Unemployment rate rises 0.1% in June . . . to 5.3%. Nonfarm payrolls added 180,000 jobs to the count, following a revised May increase of 207,000. Growth in May had earlier been estimated at 101,000. June's advance was centered entirely within the service-producing sector, and included large gains in business and health services. The goods-producing sector lost 50,000 jobs over the month. Employment in transportation equipment and electrical equipment were particularly hard hit. The job count in mining was much lower, due to labor-management disputes, while construction remained about the same.

Hours and earnings a mixed bag in June . . . The average workweek remained constant at 34.6 hours, while the average hourly rate dropped an unadjusted $0.01 to $9.58. Within factories, hourly workers earned $10.44, up $0.02, while working 40.9 hours, down 0.1 hour from the previous month. Overtime held steady at 3.8 hours. Weekly earnings for all workers averaged $332.43, up $1.57 while weekly pay in plants rose an unadjusted $1.86.

Threat of inflation appears to be easing . . . as both producer prices and consumer prices performed much better than many analysts had expected. Falling energy and food costs were responsible for both a 0.1% drop and a 0.2% gain in the Producer and Consumer Price Indexes, respectively. The decline in producer prices was the first since October, 1988, while the moderate increase in consumer prices was the smallest in 16 months.

Retail sales much lower in June . . . A 0.4% decline in sales, coupled with May's 0.1% drop, marked the first back-to-back decreases since late 1987. After adjusting for inflation, real retail sales have now fallen two consecutive quarters for the first time since the early-1980's recession. Once again, weak car sales accounted for much of the sluggishness. However, sales excluding automobiles still only managed a slight 0.1% gain.

Industrial production off in June . . . with downturns widespread. A 0.1%-decline in production, along with a drop in plant usage, provided further evidence that inflation is slowing. Production at the nation's utilities and mines was down 1.3% and 1.1%, respectively. The only sector that did not fall was manufacturing, which held constant. Despite this lack of growth, production at factories was 4.0% higher than one year ago. As mentioned earlier, capacity was also lower, declining 0.3% to 83.5%.

Housing starts higher in varied report . . . Building activity jumped 7.0% in June, with multi-family construction accounting for the entire increase. This monthly advance followed four consecutive months of less building, which dropped starts to their lowest level since 1982. Single-family housing starts, falling 0.2% over the month, apparently did not take into account the decline in interest rates that occurred at the end of June. Building permits, which are a prime indication of future activity, fell 3.5% in June after climbing 1.0% in May.

S. C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Weather Conditions

Dry hot weather conditions prevailed across the state for most of June. However, scattered showers (sometimes daily) were beneficial to the growth and development of most crops. The average number of days available for fieldwork and other outdoor activities was 4.7 days each week.

Field Crops

Soybean planting moved ahead and was nearly three-fourths complete by the end of June. The overall condition of the crop was 27% fair and 73% good. Cotton planting was virtually completed by the week ending June 11, with the crop condition rated 26% fair and 74% good. The corn and tobacco crops were both reported in fair-to-good condition. Some premature flowering in tobacco was reported. Peanuts were rated as fair to good, while sorghum and sweetpotatoes were rated good.

Fruits and Vegetables

The peach harvest was still ahead of normal despite some delays due to rain. The crop condition was fair to good. The blueberry harvest was reported underway in Charleston County. The watermelon and cantaloup harvest got off to a good start. The condition of both crops remained fair to good. Cucumbers and snapbeans were in fair to good condition. The tomato harvest made good progress with the crop condition rated good.

S. C. Weekly Crop Statistics

Week Ending 6/25/89

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT '89/'88	
Cantaloups	Harvested	41	84
Corn	Silked	43	46
Cotton	Squaring	21	23
Peaches	Harvested	23	27
Sorghum	Planted	45	70

HOURLY WAGES UP IN JUNE

Average hourly wages for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.04 to $8.63 over-the-month. Both durables and nondurables shared equally with gains of $0.04 each. Within durable goods, notable gains were seen in machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; fabricated metal products; instruments and related products; and lumber and wood products. The industry groups suffering from less hourly earnings were furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. Printing and publishing was the leading climber within nondurable goods. Higher hourly earnings were also observed in food and kindred products, paper and allied products, textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Larger incentive pay for piece work was the overall factor in the advance in average hourly earnings.

Nationally, average hourly earnings rose $0.02 to $10.44. Increases of $0.03 and $0.02 were seen in durables and nondurables, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
June, 1989

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.63	$ 8.59	$ 8.29	$ 9.37	$ 9.33	$ 9.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.56	$353.05	$343.21	$383.23	$383.46	$375.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$286.51	$285.18	$290.86	$308.81	$309.74	$318.19

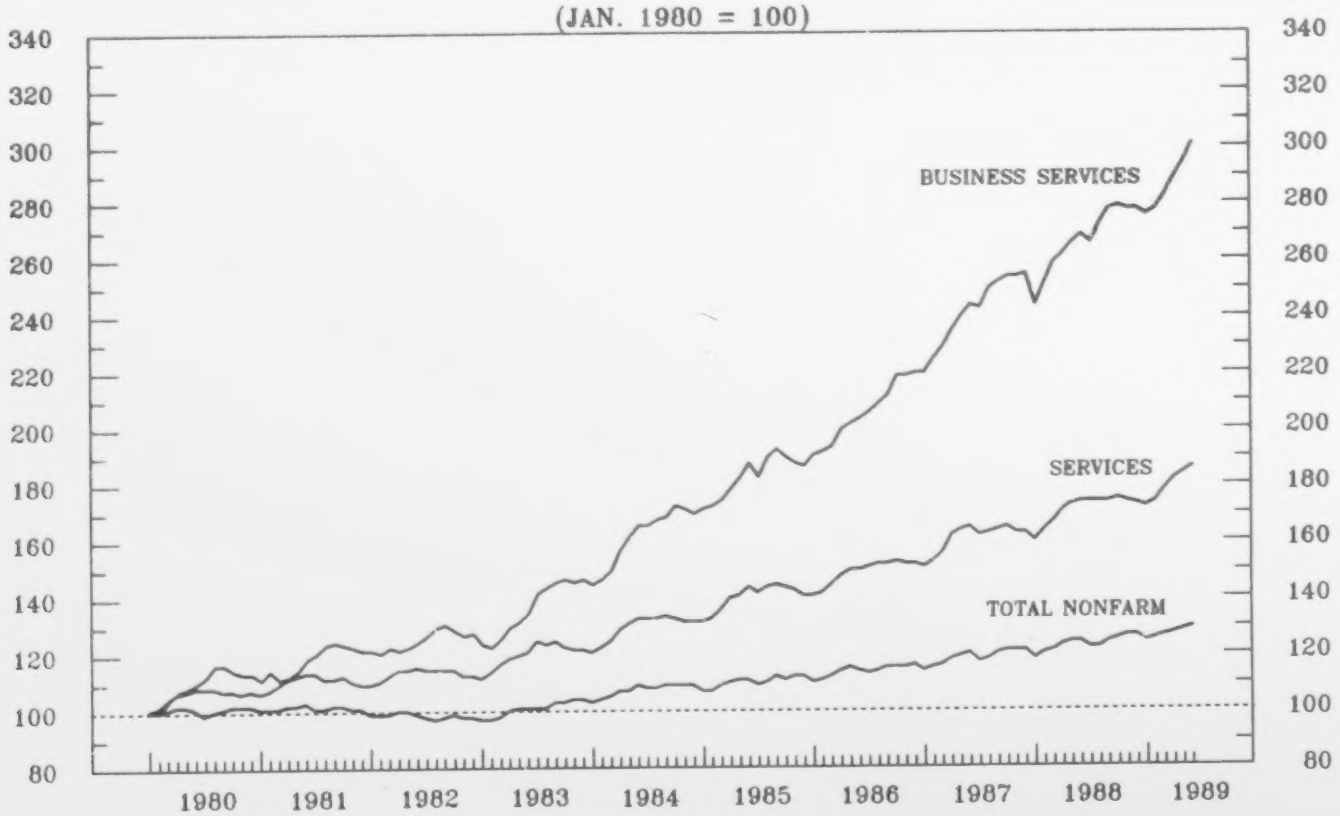
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.79	$ 8.74	$ 8.35	$ 8.61	$ 8.54	$ 8.25
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.54	$360.09	$344.86	$354.73	$347.58	$341.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.36	$290.86	$292.25	$285.84	$280.76	$289.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.44	$ 10.42	$ 10.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$428.04	$426.18	$418.59
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$344.92	$344.25	$354.74

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	No. of Workers	Other Information
Telecom USA Data Base Marketing Co.	Columbia	230	Telecom, a Columbia telemarketing company, plans to add around 230 new positions within the next several months. The company, formed by the merger of its parent Teleconnect Co. and Southern-Net Inc., will be expanding into areas such as data base development, surveying, dealer location, and customer service.
Rexroth Corp.	Greenville	60/200	Rexroth Corp., a West German manufacturer of hydraulic equipment, will open a plant in a new industrial park within several months. The company will initially employ between 60 and 100, and eventually up to 200 within three years.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	Charleston	300	Metropolitan will open a group claims office by November, initially employing 35 people. Plans call for an additional 25 jobs to be added every three months. By 1991, the office should have a workforce of 300.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH INDEXES IN BUSINESS SERVICES, SERVICES, AND TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, JAN. 1980 – JUNE, 1989



NOTE: The above graph shows the growth in business services compared to the services industry and Total Nonfarm employment. Temporary help agencies have been a rapid growth area since the recession in the early- 1980's. It currently comprises approximately 31% of business services.

OVERTIME HOURS REBOUND IN JUNE

Recovering from a slump in orders, South Carolina's manufacturers increased production overtime to 4.1 hour in June. The 0.2 hour upturn was also reflected in durable - and nondurable - goods. Premium hours were unchanged from the level recorded one year earlier.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	3.9	4.1
Durable Goods	4.2	4.0	4.6
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.8	3.9

WEEKLY HOURS RISE IN JUNE

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers picked up 0.1 hour to 41.2. Hourly gains of 0.2 and 0.1 were recorded in nondurables and durables, respectively. Within the nondurable-good sector, food and kindred products experienced the largest increase. Longer workweeks were also seen in apparel and other textile products, chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products. Shorter workweeks were displayed in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. Within the durable-good sector, instruments and related products witnessed the sharpest upturn in hours. Notable advances were also seen in electrical and electronic equipment; machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and lumber and wood products. However, hourly declines were reported in stone, clay, and glass products; and furniture and fixtures. Overall, more overtime worked pushed weekly hours upward during June.

Throughout the nation, weekly hours climbed 0.1 hour to 41.0, while overtime hours picked up 0.2 hour.

PRODUCTIVITY RISES

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.5 - point increase in productivity during June, reversing a 5 - month trend of declining output. Employment gains and increased weekly hours triggered the upturn as productivity rose to 107.5 from 107.0 during May. Within manufacturing, output per hour in durable and nondurable goods climbed 0.8 and 0.7, respectively. In nondurable goods, the apparel division recorded a sharp rise in productivity of 1.3 points while the textile division held constant from the previous month. Manufacturing productivity during June was 0.6 point higher than the year-ago level of 106.9.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1989

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.5	107.0	106.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.5	117.7	118.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.9	102.2	101.9
Textile Productivity Index	94.4	94.4	96.2
Apparel Productivity Index	101.1	99.8	99.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1989

				Unadjusted percent change to June 1989 from-	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	May 1989	June 1988
All items	124.1	123.8	118.0	+0.2	+5.2

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1515.9	1512.2	1459.5	+ 3.7	+56.4
Total Private.....	1246.4	1236.4	1202.4	+10.0	+44.0
Mining.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction.....	95.9	94.2	94.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	15.0	14.5	14.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction.....	6.0	5.8	5.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.0	8.7	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors.....	46.6	45.7	45.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Electrical Work.....	12.1	11.9	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6).....	384.2	383.4	385.0	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Durable Goods.....	130.2	129.7	130.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	254.0	253.7	254.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.8	65.3	62.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.7	20.4	19.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Water Transportation.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication.....	13.2	13.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)..	8.4	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services.....	9.9	9.8	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services.....	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	351.5	347.6	331.6	+ 3.9	+19.9
Wholesale Trade.....	60.9	60.3	58.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	33.2	33.0	32.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	13.4	13.4	13.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	27.7	27.3	26.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Groceries and Related Products.....	8.7	8.5	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods.....	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Retail Trade	290.6	287.3	272.7	+ 3.3	+17.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.4	12.3	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Material Dealer.	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	36.6	36.4	34.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Department Stores	21.0	20.8	20.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Food Stores	50.6	50.1	48.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Grocery Stores	47.4	47.0	45.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.4	67.7	66.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.4
Banking	15.2	14.8	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Bank	14.8	14.4	14.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
State Banks, not Members of the Federal.. Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.0	5.8	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.1	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	14.7	14.6	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	278.7	276.3	261.2	+ 2.4	+17.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	27.7	26.7	26.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.5
Health Services	54.6	54.1	51.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Hospitals	18.4	18.2	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	19.3	22.4	18.6	- 3.1	+ 0.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.9	12.8	10.7	- 1.9	+ 0.2
Total Government	269.5	275.8	257.1	- 6.3	+12.4
Total Federal Government	39.5	39.4	38.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Total State Government	88.1	92.4	81.9	- 4.3	+ 6.2
State Education	33.2	38.0	29.4	- 4.8	+ 3.8
Other State Government	54.9	54.4	52.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	141.9	144.0	136.8	- 2.1	+ 5.1
Local Education	79.7	83.7	77.1	- 4.0	+ 2.6
Other Local Government	62.2	60.3	59.7	+ 1.9	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Manufacturing	384.2	383.4	385.0	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Durable Goods	130.2	129.7	130.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	16.2	0.0	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.1	32.8	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.4	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.6	23.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.4	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.2	5.2	0.0	- 1.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Nondurable Goods	254.0	253.7	254.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	15.6	0.0	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	104.5	104.7	106.7	- 0.2	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.3	28.1	0.0	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.1	30.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.1	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.8	8.7	9.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.4	45.4	46.4	0.0	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	4.7	4.8	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.6	16.3	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.2	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	35.1	35.1	34.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.7	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Micellaneous Plastics Products	24.9	24.8	23.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	13.0	12.9	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1498.3	1493.6	1442.5	+ 4.7	+55.8
Total Private.....	1226.2	1224.6	1183.1	+ 1.6	+43.1
Construction.....	93.2	93.0	91.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Manufacturing.....	382.5	383.8	383.3	- 1.3	- 0.8
Durable Goods.....	129.2	129.3	129.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.7	15.9	16.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.4	11.3	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	15.7	15.8	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	32.6	32.5	31.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	22.6	22.8	22.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	253.3	254.5	253.6	- 1.2	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products.....	15.4	15.6	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products.....	104.2	104.8	106.4	- 0.6	- 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	27.2	27.3	28.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	29.0	29.1	30.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills.....	9.0	9.2	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	14.0	14.2	14.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.8	9.9	10.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	45.3	45.7	46.3	- 0.4	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.6	13.8	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	9.8	9.7	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.5	16.4	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing.....	10.9	10.9	10.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.0	35.2	34.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	14.6	14.8	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From: May 1989	Net Change From: June 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	65.4	65.3	62.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Trucking and Warehousing.....	20.4	20.4	18.9	0.0	+ 1.5
Communication.....	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.0	16.0	15.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	343.9	342.7	324.4	+ 1.2	+19.5
Wholesale Trade.....	60.4	60.2	58.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Retail Trade.....	283.5	282.5	266.1	+ 1.0	+17.4
General Merchandise Stores.....	36.9	36.6	34.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Food Stores.....	50.0	49.7	47.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	67.2	67.3	64.8	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers.....	14.8	14.8	13.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Services.....	272.1	270.6	255.0	+ 1.5	+17.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	24.6	24.5	23.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Educational Services.....	21.2	21.4	20.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Total Government.....	272.1	269.0	259.4	+ 3.1	+12.7
Total Federal Government.....	38.9	39.4	37.8	- 0.5	+ 1.1
Total State Government.....	91.0	91.6	84.6	- 0.6	+ 6.4
Total Local Government.....	142.2	138.0	137.0	+ 4.2	+ 5.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	327.5	326.6	318.4	234.7	235.4	228.2
Construction.....	23.8	23.1	23.2	14.7	14.5	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors.....	2.2	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors.....	11.6	11.2	11.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	102.7	102.4	103.0	30.3	30.0	29.2
Durable Goods.....	32.1	31.9	32.4	14.8	14.5	14.2
Lumber and Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products.....	-	-	-	3.2	3.0	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	12.8	12.6	12.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	6.3	6.3	6.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods.....	70.6	70.5	70.6	15.5	15.5	15.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products.....	32.6	32.7	32.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	9.7	9.7	9.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	9.5	9.4	9.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.3	1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear.... and Undergarments.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.6	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	3.2	3.2	3.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.... Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-

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TABLE 8 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Transportation and Public Utilities...	12.8	12.6	12.2	10.6	10.5	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing.....	5.4	5.3	5.2	-	-	-
Communication.....	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	76.4	76.0	73.9	50.6	50.5	50.7
Wholesale Trade.....	16.6	16.5	16.3	12.7	12.6	12.6
Retail Trade.....	59.8	59.5	57.6	37.9	37.9	38.1
General Merchandise Stores.....	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.2
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.0	11.9	12.0	18.4	18.3	17.9
Banking.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	6.1	6.0	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Serv.	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services.....	57.7	58.0	54.6	45.9	45.7	45.0
Business Services.....	-	-	-	12.6	12.4	12.6
Health Services.....	-	-	-	8.8	8.7	8.3
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.0
Total Government.....	41.8	42.3	39.2	63.8	65.5	60.3
Total Federal Government.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
Total State Government.....	10.9	11.0	9.9	35.3	36.4	32.8
Total Local Government.....	28.9	29.3	27.3	20.7	21.3	19.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON AND ROCK HILL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	198.9	198.2	191.2	45.0	45.7	45.3
Construction.....	13.7	13.6	13.6	2.3	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing.....	21.5	21.4	21.0	12.7	12.7	13.1
Durable Goods.....	12.5	12.4	12.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.1	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	9.0	8.7	10.1	10.2	10.6
Food and Kindred Products.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products.....	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	11.2	11.4	11.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46.4	45.8	46.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade.....	7.9	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	38.5	38.0	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services.....	43.6	43.3	40.2	9.5	9.3	9.2
Total Government.....	53.4	53.7	49.9	6.0	6.9	6.0
Total Federal Government.....	20.2	19.8	19.5	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	14.2	15.0	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	19.0	18.9	18.3	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

June, 1989

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	52.8	52.7	52.6	50.5	50.6	50.7
Construction.....	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing.....	20.4	20.4	20.3	13.0	13.0	13.3
Durable Goods.....	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.5
Nondurable Goods.....	15.2	15.2	15.3	8.8	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products.....	9.0	8.9	9.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Services.....	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.8	8.8	8.7
Total Government.....	8.0	8.0	7.7	9.3	9.4	9.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 11

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From May 1989	Net Change From June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	714.7	714.0	686.4	+ 0.7	+28.3
Total Private.....	555.1	550.4	534.1	+ 4.7	+21.0
Construction.....	8.5	8.3	8.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Manufacturing.....	155.1	154.5	156.7	+ 0.6	- 1.6
Durable Goods.....	39.7	39.5	40.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products.....	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	9.2	9.1	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	11.4	11.4	11.7	0.0	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products.....	2.5	2.6	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods.....	115.4	115.0	116.1	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Food and Kindred Products.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products.....	45.0	44.9	45.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton.....	11.5	11.4	11.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics.....	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.0	- 0.6
Knitting Mills.....	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	38.8	38.6	39.7	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	9.9	9.8	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	11.9	12.0	12.9	- 0.1	- 1.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod..	8.8	8.7	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	15.9	15.6	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Communication.....	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

June, 1989

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Net Change From May 1989	Net Change From June 1988
Wholesale and Retail Trade	175.8	173.6	164.5	+ 2.2	+11.3
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	159.6	157.6	148.8	+ 2.0	+10.8
General Merchandise Stores	28.0	27.7	26.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Food Stores	21.9	21.8	20.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.4	41.9	40.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Banking	11.8	11.6	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	8.3	8.3	7.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	157.0	156.1	147.8	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.5	16.9	16.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Health Services	44.8	44.4	42.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Hospitals	15.3	15.1	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	11.9	13.9	11.5	- 2.0	+ 0.4
Total Government	159.6	163.6	152.3	- 4.0	+ 7.3
Total Federal Government	13.0	12.9	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	51.4	53.4	48.0	- 2.0	+ 3.4
State Education	16.3	18.6	14.4	- 2.3	+ 1.9
Other State Government	35.1	34.8	33.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	95.2	97.3	91.7	- 2.1	+ 3.5
Local Education	62.2	65.3	60.1	- 3.1	+ 2.1
Other Local Government	33.0	32.0	31.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1989

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
MANUFACTURING	298.7	298.0	300.4	355.56	353.05	343.21	41.2	41.1	41.4	8.63	8.59	8.29
DURABLE GOODS	99.8	99.4	100.4	370.06	367.50	360.82	42.1	42.0	42.5	8.79	8.75	8.49
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.9	13.2	330.68	327.39	310.50	41.7	41.6	41.4	7.93	7.87	7.50
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.9	290.76	294.41	289.51	42.2	42.3	41.3	6.89	6.96	7.01
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	8.8	8.7	413.66	417.32	428.54	41.7	41.9	44.5	9.92	9.96	9.63
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.5	367.46	362.79	346.08	41.9	41.7	41.2	8.77	8.70	8.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.1	23.8	23.4	396.82	390.64	388.96	42.9	42.6	44.1	9.25	9.17	8.82
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.8	412.20	412.18	394.80	45.0	44.9	45.8	9.16	9.18	8.62
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.2	17.1	17.4	354.46	346.93	332.73	42.4	41.9	41.8	8.36	8.28	7.96
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.4	4.2	354.71	344.43	345.66	43.9	43.0	43.1	8.08	8.01	8.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.9	198.6	200.0	348.84	345.51	334.56	40.8	40.6	40.9	8.55	8.51	8.18
Food and Kindred Products	10.7	10.7	10.7	319.46	310.02	302.54	40.8	39.9	40.5	7.83	7.77	7.47
Textile Mill Products	90.7	90.9	92.9	330.47	328.44	314.57	40.9	40.8	40.8	8.08	8.05	7.71
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.5	25.3	335.78	331.28	321.77	40.8	40.4	41.2	8.23	8.20	7.81
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.6	27.7	336.10	335.67	328.05	40.3	40.2	40.6	8.34	8.35	8.08
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.1	8.1	311.64	307.23	271.35	42.0	41.8	39.1	7.42	7.35	6.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.3	11.2	11.4	347.77	351.09	322.18	41.9	42.3	41.2	8.30	8.30	7.82
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.4	352.67	346.04	313.03	42.8	42.2	40.6	8.24	8.20	7.71
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.7	301.32	303.81	281.76	40.5	41.0	40.6	7.44	7.41	6.94
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.5	39.3	222.88	218.83	208.62	38.1	37.6	38.0	5.85	5.82	5.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.4	213.94	206.42	199.18	37.6	36.6	37.3	5.69	5.64	5.34
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	11.4	12.2	188.78	188.86	181.06	36.8	36.6	36.8	5.13	5.16	4.92
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.3	11.4	570.21	573.60	555.86	44.1	44.5	44.9	12.93	12.89	12.38
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.0	6.0	346.70	347.42	334.90	37.2	37.6	38.1	9.32	9.24	8.79
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	20.9	20.7	507.94	504.67	523.15	41.6	41.4	43.2	12.21	12.19	12.11

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1989

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	15.5	15.4	15.2	383.23	383.46	375.46
Durable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.4	387.72	390.10	366.08
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.8	374.45	373.23	388.87

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	40.9	41.1	40.9	9.37	9.33	9.18
Durable Goods	42.7	43.2	41.6	9.08	9.03	8.80
Nondurable Goods	37.9	37.7	39.6	9.88	9.90	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	21.2	21.0	20.7	366.54	360.09	344.86
Durable Goods	9.9	9.8	9.8	351.07	344.79	328.03
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	352.64	346.39	316.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	1.9	397.59	391.43	332.37
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.2	10.9	380.94	374.33	360.29
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	328.04	321.60	322.28
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	1.9	1.8	1.8	206.06	203.84	194.31

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	41.7	41.2	41.3	8.79	8.74	8.35
Durable Goods	41.4	40.9	40.8	8.48	8.43	8.04
Fabricated Metal Products	41.1	40.8	38.7	8.58	8.49	8.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.5	43.3	39.9	9.14	9.04	8.33
Nondurable Goods	42.0	41.5	41.7	9.07	9.02	8.64
Textile Mill Products	40.7	40.0	41.8	8.06	8.04	7.71
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	39.4	38.9	39.9	5.23	5.24	4.87

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1989

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	77.2	77.1	77.2	354.73	347.58	341.55
Durable Goods	23.0	22.9	23.3	393.20	386.13	378.45
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.1	9.1	436.69	422.86	427.81
Nondurable Goods	54.2	54.2	53.9	339.44	332.03	326.02
Textile Mill Products	28.3	28.2	27.9	330.86	326.01	317.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	322.03	317.30	314.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.9	8.9	9.2	341.01	339.36	334.70
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	267.16	256.61	237.66
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.7	2.7	328.00	325.48	309.54
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	8.0	8.0	7.9	221.37	215.82	198.44
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.2	1.2	1.4	179.14	173.60	154.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.9	4.9	475.08	469.20	441.52

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
All Manufacturing	41.2	40.7	41.4	8.61	8.54	8.25
Durable Goods	42.6	42.2	43.6	9.23	9.15	8.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.8	42.8	46.3	9.97	9.88	9.24
Nondurable Goods	40.7	40.1	40.5	8.34	8.28	8.05
Textile Mill Products	40.3	40.1	40.7	8.21	8.13	7.81
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.2	38.0	39.6	8.43	8.35	7.94
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	42.1	42.0	42.1	8.10	8.08	7.95
Knitting Mills	36.2	35.2	34.0	7.38	7.29	6.99
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.0	41.2	42.0	8.00	7.90	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Product.	38.3	37.6	37.3	5.78	5.74	5.32
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	35.9	35.5	33.9	4.99	4.89	4.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.8	42.5	42.7	11.10	11.04	10.34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
Sales Rep., Boat	48	Sports Instructor	99	16	Full / 20,400	Yes / Beaufort
Insurance Agent	50	None	N/A	12	Full / 14,300	No / Chester
Anesthe–siologist	99	None	N/A	15	Full / 40,000	No / Clinton
Manager Indust. Org.	99	Specification Writer	25	16	Full / 20,000	Yes / Conway
Plant Engineer	39	Production Supt.	24	16	Full / 38,350	Yes / Florence
Material Coordinator	36	None	N/A	14	Full / 16,640	Yes / Gaffney
Company President	99	Plant Manager	16	16	Full / 35,000	Yes / Georgetown
Electronics Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 40,000	Yes / Greenville
Cost Accountant	14	None	N/A	17	Full / 33,000	Yes / Hartsville
Computer Analyst	04	None	N/A	16	Full / 25,000	Yes / Lancaster
Counselor	48	None	N/A	17	Full / 18,500	No / Myrtle Bch
Mechanical Design Eng.	99	Industrial Engineer	48	15	Full / 32,000	No / Rock Hill
Nurse Gen. Duty	18	Registered Nurse	18	14	Full / 25,000	Yes / Sumter

* There are currently more than 88,189 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

#. Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 14

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1989

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
Abbeville	6,760	6,780	6,740	3,610	3,580	3,620	3,150	3,200	3,120
Aiken	46,600	46,300	46,700	17,900	17,800	18,000	28,700	28,700	28,700
Allendale	3,610	3,750	3,230	1,420	1,420	1,390	2,190	2,330	1,840
Anderson	52,700	52,600	52,600	20,400	20,300	20,300	32,300	32,300	32,300
Bamberg	4,240	4,400	4,300	1,520	1,510	1,550	2,720	2,890	2,750
Barnwell	7,160	7,490	7,300	3,190	3,250	3,210	3,970	4,240	4,090
Beaufort	31,490	31,690	31,360	1,140	1,140	1,110	30,350	30,550	30,250
Berkeley	26,000	26,000	25,000	6,600	6,600	6,400	19,400	19,400	18,600
Calhoun	3,750	3,760	3,810	2,050	2,040	2,090	1,700	1,720	1,720
Charleston	153,900	153,400	148,400	9,900	9,800	9,700	144,000	143,600	138,700
Cherokee	17,490	17,860	17,450	8,890	8,920	8,770	8,600	8,940	8,680
Chester	11,650	11,640	11,900	5,920	5,920	6,170	5,730	5,720	5,730
Chesterfield	13,970	14,020	13,860	8,080	8,020	7,960	5,890	6,000	5,900
Clarendon	6,410	6,470	6,310	1,530	1,600	1,540	4,880	4,870	4,770
Colleton	9,860	9,820	9,740	2,550	2,540	2,570	7,310	7,280	7,170
Darlington	20,110	20,890	20,070	7,530	7,530	7,500	12,580	13,360	12,570
Dillon	9,380	9,640	9,440	3,800	3,840	3,820	5,580	5,800	5,620
Dorchester	19,000	18,800	17,800	5,000	5,000	4,900	14,000	13,800	12,900
Edgefield	4,420	4,450	4,600	1,960	1,950	2,100	2,460	2,500	2,500
Fairfield	7,870	7,830	7,800	3,370	3,360	3,390	4,500	4,470	4,410
Florence	50,600	50,300	50,700	13,000	12,900	13,300	37,600	37,400	37,400
Georgetown	15,240	15,240	15,260	4,320	4,310	4,320	10,920	10,930	10,940
Greenville	188,200	187,600	182,800	51,700	51,500	51,300	136,500	136,100	131,500
Greenwood	28,720	28,840	28,900	11,690	11,670	11,980	17,030	17,170	16,920
Hampton	5,140	5,310	5,100	1,850	1,850	1,790	3,290	3,460	3,310
Horry	64,720	62,960	59,230	6,000	5,990	6,050	58,720	56,970	53,180
Jasper	3,600	3,730	3,760	190	190	200	3,410	3,540	3,560
Kershaw	15,590	15,710	16,560	6,490	6,480	7,320	9,100	9,230	9,240
Lancaster	17,790	17,990	17,920	8,350	8,390	8,590	9,440	9,600	9,330
Laurens	19,290	19,570	18,970	8,310	8,300	8,090	10,980	11,270	10,880
Lee	3,140	3,440	3,090	1,200	1,210	1,090	1,940	2,230	2,000
Lexington	54,700	54,500	53,100	14,800	14,600	14,100	39,900	39,900	39,000
McCormick	1,880	1,880	1,760	800	790	810	1,080	1,090	950
Marion	12,230	12,220	12,330	6,010	6,040	5,930	6,220	6,180	6,400
Marlboro	8,350	8,550	8,500	4,040	4,040	4,250	4,310	4,510	4,250
Newberry	11,580	11,700	11,680	5,250	5,230	5,420	6,330	6,470	6,260
Oconee	24,740	24,910	25,050	10,580	10,520	10,670	14,160	14,390	14,380
Orangeburg	29,040	30,040	29,170	10,340	10,310	10,140	18,700	19,730	19,030
Pickens	35,500	35,400	34,200	12,500	12,500	12,500	23,000	22,900	21,700
Richland	180,000	180,900	175,100	15,500	15,400	15,100	164,500	165,500	160,000
Saluda	3,520	3,600	3,150	1,390	1,390	1,400	2,130	2,210	1,750
Spartanburg	103,800	103,600	101,400	38,500	38,400	39,200	65,300	65,200	62,200
Sumter	30,560	31,600	30,450	9,400	9,390	9,200	21,160	22,210	21,250
Union	10,580	10,540	10,340	5,970	5,820	5,840	4,610	4,720	4,500
Williamsburg	10,950	10,870	10,900	4,970	4,910	4,950	5,980	5,960	5,950
York	45,600	45,500	45,300	12,600	12,600	13,100	33,000	32,900	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1989

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
ABBEVILLE....	10,960	10,710	10,780	710	510	620	6.4	4.7	5.8
AIKEN.....	62,940	61,390	63,000	3,030	2,080	4,130	4.8	3.4	6.6
ALLENDALE....	5,570	5,590	5,020	350	260	310	6.2	4.7	6.2
ANDERSON.....	72,950	71,130	71,010	3,580	2,620	3,220	4.9	3.7	4.5
BAMBERG.....	6,660	6,710	6,710	520	400	470	7.8	6.0	7.0
BARNWELL.....	8,950	9,040	8,940	660	460	590	7.4	5.1	6.6
BEAUFORT.....	36,200	35,780	35,290	1,130	970	1,170	3.1	2.7	3.3
BERKELEY.....	57,640	56,530	55,010	2,210	1,530	2,040	3.8	2.7	3.7
CALHOUN.....	5,100	4,960	5,060	340	260	280	6.7	5.2	5.5
CHARLESTON...	148,760	145,660	141,320	7,550	5,530	6,380	5.1	3.8	4.5
CHEROKEE.....	23,520	23,400	23,090	1,170	880	1,180	5.0	3.7	5.1
CHESTER.....	14,630	13,930	14,200	1,380	820	910	9.4	5.9	6.4
CHESTERFIELD.	21,770	21,280	21,290	1,080	760	1,110	4.9	3.6	5.2
CLARENDON....	12,080	11,780	11,900	860	590	950	7.1	5.0	8.0
COLLETON.....	18,480	18,050	17,790	940	800	920	5.1	4.4	5.2
DARLINGTON...	28,340	28,460	27,810	1,950	1,350	1,850	6.9	4.8	6.7
DILLON.....	15,370	15,280	15,120	1,160	930	1,010	7.6	6.1	6.7
DORCHESTER...	38,120	37,540	36,470	1,260	960	1,250	3.3	2.6	3.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,350	7,220	7,450	380	300	320	5.1	4.2	4.3
FAIRFIELD....	10,980	10,610	10,560	690	470	580	6.2	4.5	5.5
FLORENCE.....	57,810	56,430	57,380	3,140	2,140	3,160	5.4	3.8	5.5
GEORGETOWN...	20,820	20,150	20,520	1,460	980	1,390	7.0	4.9	6.8
GREENVILLE...	183,750	179,620	175,470	6,700	4,630	6,360	3.6	2.6	3.6
GREENWOOD....	30,660	29,740	30,030	2,290	1,510	1,900	7.5	5.1	6.3
HAMPTON.....	7,270	7,280	7,110	430	300	400	5.8	4.1	5.6
HORRY.....	76,820	72,730	69,550	3,480	2,720	3,150	4.5	3.7	4.5
JASPER.....	6,770	6,750	6,850	310	220	280	4.6	3.3	4.1
KERSHAW.....	19,650	19,280	20,040	1,400	1,060	1,010	7.1	5.5	5.0
LANCASTER....	25,750	25,330	25,470	1,690	1,230	1,530	6.6	4.8	6.0
LAURENS.....	24,520	24,160	23,620	1,310	870	1,100	5.4	3.6	4.7
LEE.....	8,540	8,740	8,230	520	350	470	6.1	4.0	5.7
LEXINGTON....	98,930	97,910	95,160	3,150	2,390	2,470	3.2	2.4	2.8
McCORMICK....	2,750	2,670	2,610	220	170	220	8.1	6.4	8.4
MARION.....	15,820	15,520	15,440	1,710	1,560	1,380	10.8	10.0	8.9
MARLBORO.....	12,760	12,130	12,430	1,600	860	1,190	12.5	7.0	9.6
NEWBERRY.....	15,820	15,480	15,590	990	580	770	6.2	3.7	4.9
OCONEE.....	31,230	30,900	31,050	1,530	1,240	1,400	4.9	4.0	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,790	40,820	40,110	3,110	2,300	2,710	7.6	5.6	6.8
PICKENS.....	51,700	50,340	48,820	2,490	1,700	1,810	4.8	3.4	3.7
RICHLAND.....	148,290	146,190	142,900	6,160	4,440	5,360	4.2	3.0	3.8
SALUDA.....	8,230	8,170	7,540	360	280	300	4.3	3.4	4.0
SPARTANBURG..	120,020	117,820	114,040	4,400	3,550	3,600	3.7	3.0	3.2
SUMTER.....	36,230	36,510	35,530	2,290	1,710	2,130	6.3	4.7	6.0
UNION.....	14,990	14,540	14,360	920	680	820	6.1	4.7	5.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,840	17,170	17,530	1,220	860	1,130	6.8	5.0	6.4
YORK.....	75,260	73,460	71,670	3,900	2,960	3,270	5.2	4.0	4.6
CHAS MSA.....	244,520	239,720	232,800	11,030	8,020	9,670	4.5	3.3	4.2
COLA MSA.....	247,220	244,090	238,060	9,310	6,830	7,830	3.8	2.8	3.3
GRNV MSA.....	355,470	347,790	338,340	13,590	9,880	11,780	3.8	2.8	3.5
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,759.4	1,724.9	1,696.8	87.7	63.8	78.6	5.0	3.7	4.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA JUNE, 1989

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
ANDERSON	14,060	13,650	13,670	900	660	810	6.4	4.8	5.9
CHARLESTON	39,800	38,980	37,820	1,970	1,440	1,670	4.9	3.7	4.4
COLUMBIA	48,480	47,690	46,680	2,400	1,730	2,090	5.0	3.6	4.5
FLORENCE	15,930	15,570	15,810	820	560	820	5.1	3.6	5.2
GREENVILLE	35,660	34,780	34,050	1,560	1,080	1,480	4.4	3.1	4.3
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,950	13,240	12,630	440	350	400	3.2	2.6	3.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,890	23,230	22,630	1,830	1,340	1,550	7.7	5.8	6.8
ROCK HILL	24,000	23,370	22,830	1,480	1,120	1,240	6.1	4.8	5.4
SPARTANBURG . . .	24,480	24,000	23,230	1,080	870	880	4.4	3.6	3.8
SUMTER	10,990	11,070	10,770	710	530	660	6.5	4.8	6.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1988 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 14) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.